

The PAGODA CUP, presented, value \$—, for all China Ponies, weights as per scale, winners of one race this meeting, value \$—, extra, entrance \$5. Once Round.

Mr. Camer's Almanor, 11st. 2lb. (incl. 10lb. ex.)
Mr. Oswald 2

The pair raced together all the way, Winner, on the inside, winning by a short length. Time 7 min. 26 1/2 secs.

The CONSOLATION STAKES, of \$10 each, with \$50 added for second pony, for all *hand fed* non-winners at this meeting, weights as per scale. One Mile.

Major Bigsack's gr. Herald, 10st. 12lb.
Mr. Bathgate 1

Mr. Emanden's gr. Gane Away, 11st. 1lb.
Mr. Drummond 2

Mr. Camer's gr. Wild Goat, 11st. 1lb.
Mr. Oswald 3

The three kept close together all the way, Herald winning an excellent race from Gane Away by a neck, the latter beating Wild Goat for second pony on the post by a head. Time 2 min. 23 1/2 secs.

The CHAMPION STAKES, of \$10 each, with \$50 added, a forced entry for all winners excepting the Consolation Stakes, winners of two races \$5 extra, of more than two races, weights as per scale. One Mile and a Quarter.

Baron Magenta's gr. Mayflower, 11st. 1lb.
Mr. Bathgate 1

Mr. von Tanner's gr. Baltic, 11st. 1lb.
Mr. von Tanner 2

Mr. August's gr. Lohengrin, 11st. 1lb.
Mr. Siemens 3

Baltic led once round when he was caught and passed by Mayflower, who won somewhat easily at the finish. Time 2 min. 5 1/2 secs.

The COSMOPOLITAN CUP, presented, value \$—, for all China Ponies, weight 12 stone, to be ridden by residents of the Fokien province, entrance \$5. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Baron Magenta's gr. Warrior, Mr. Oswald 1
Mr. Gibb's wh. White Sails, Mr. Thimm 2

Warrior had the race in hand all the way. Time 4 min. 4 1/2 secs.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

CHARLOTTEBURG, April 24th.
Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg arrived here today; they were greeted with the warmest cheering by the people who had gathered to witness the arrival of the Royal party at the Schloss.

Her Majesty the Queen, soon after her arrival at the castle, expressed great anxiety to see her afflicted son-in-law. Her Majesty was taken to the sick chamber and the Emperor Frederick, who was lying in his bed, seeing her approach, ing him, at once rose and received the salutations and sympathy of Queen Victoria. After the meeting—Her Majesty and the Empress Victoria drove in an open carriage to Berlin and visited the Dowager Empress Augusta; the Unter-den-Linden was thronged by crowds of people and everywhere the Imperial party was cheered.

The official bulletin issued to-day regarding the condition of the Emperor of Germany states that the fever is falling with regularity and that His Imperial Majesty's appetite is better, solids being acceptable.

BERLIN, April 24th.
The *Sentinel* of North German Gazette in its issue of to-day alluding to the illness of Emperor Frederick says that his Imperial Majesty's condition is hopeful.

PARIS, April 24th.
The Comte de Paris has issued a manifesto in the form of a speech to his political friends. The Comte declares that the crisis in which France is now passing is grave, but it was foreseen; the Republic, he says, is discredited both at home and abroad, and the Boulanger movement will be futile, as the Monarchists must demand a revision of the Constitution at a decisive hour when the outcome of it will be monarchy.

LONDON, April 24th.
Sir John Pender, the Chairman of the Eastern and other T. I. graph Companies, was banquetted last night at the Hotel Metropole; the Earl of Derby presided, and in toasting the guest of the evening his Lordship reviewed the services rendered by Sir John, and the sacrifices he had made in the cause of Telegraphy. Lord Wolseley who was present, in responding to the Army inquired against party politics, with prevalent in England compelling his Ministers to curtail the imperative expense of the Army and Navy in order to gain the applause of their supporters. At the conclusion of the banquet Lord Derby presented Lady Pender with her husband's portrait.

MACAO AS SHE IS SPOKE AT LONDON.

The *London Standard* of the 10th March publishes the following correspondence from Macao dated January 30th:— "Whatever is the administration here is going from bad to worse. We will cite facts. A heavy responsibility rests on our Board of Treasury for having regulated the affairs of the former salt-fish market. They have all cleared out of Macao and established their eyes on Hogg Island, about three kilometres from this city; at first they only built a few huts, but now are raising large houses where they pursue the course of their business and thus help to curtail one of our chief sources of revenue, as the value of the trade in salt-fish in this city amounted to about \$800,000 yearly.

A canon native newspaper, the *Quang-Pao*, in an article dated the 13th inst. says that the Mandarin Ching had admitted to the Viceroy a place for the establishment of a new city in the vicinity of Macao, and that the Viceroy had commissioned said Chang to study the subject. The *Hongkong Daily Press* has notified the fact, and our local organs, the *Vos do Comercio* and the *Correio da Macao* have called the Government's attention to it. While the members of our Board of Treasury tried to convince everybody that the fish merchants would return to Macao, the Viceroy of Canton sent word to them that he would not only give protection to their trade, but would guarantee their new establishment. Having left Macao, they have started on Lapa Island the nucleus of a new city. The Viceroy's intentions are clear enough; he aims at undermining the existence of Macao.

On our own part, our administrative errors have been leading the colony to the realisation of Father Blue's prophecy that this city would be reduced to a mere fishing village. Our great mistake was to stop the emigration trade, instead of reforming it on the basis of the Hongkong emigration agency. By another huge mistake, the Viceroy's lottery monopoly was extinguished and its revenue lost, for the same reason we are now deprived of the fish monopoly returns.

The state of things here is such that in order to pay the salaries of our functionaries this month, it has been found necessary to ask the Fan-tan farmers to pay their instalments in advance. It is said that our Treasury possesses \$18,000, which we doubt, and that a loan of \$100,000 is to be raised in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

On the 23rd inst. Governor Firmão da Costa left for Siam, accompanied by his wife and son, by Dr. Gomes da Silva as Secretary, and Esougn

Chaby as A.D.C. From Bangkok the Governor returns to Singapore, whence he is to proceed to Timor, returning to Macao in May. There was not the slightest cause requiring his presence in either Bangkok or Timor. For his travelling expenses the worthy Governor drew \$2,500 from the Treasury, \$1,000 more for extraordinary expenses, besides a letter of credit to the tune of \$10,000. And all this has been done while the Treasury is next to being empty!

During Governor Costa's absence, Senhor Costa Duarte, the Colonial Secretary assumed gubernatorial powers, and he now receives the emoluments corresponding to the post of Governor, besides the allowances granted to the Colonial Secretary, in contravention of the law of 1845. The Treasury, under the Governor's presidency, has granted these emoluments to the now Acting Governor.

Lieut.-Colonel Fonseca who is at the head of the Military Department in the Colonial Secretary's office, receives, besides his salary, a monthly allowance of \$45; and as an inspector of the National Battalion, \$25 more. He has recently been granted an additional \$30 per month for indexing the Government Gazette.

The Governor of Timor has lately drawn on the Macao Treasury for \$2,000. Affairs in the Colony are progressing towards a general collapse.

FOOCHOW.

The native team declare that the tea crop will be bad again this season, owing to the late heavy rains.

During the late floods a boat laden with five boxes of treasure, while proceeding up country, got adrift, was smashed to pieces and only four chests, containing \$16,000, were saved, but hopes are entertained of saving the balance.

We ascertain that the amount of treasure sent up country by the team was \$3,600,000 against \$4,000,000 last year, showing a difference of fully \$380,000. The amount advanced by Foreign banks and banks is computed at \$800,000.

From an authentic source we learn that there is an unusual number of thieves in the tea districts this season, who are causing much uneasiness amongst the tea-men. In the Paklum district a gang of 30 armed men attacked a tea-hong, and succeeded in carrying away \$3,000 in silver, and also wounding several of the inmates.

During the last fortnight several failures of small Chinese Banks have taken place. It is rumoured that times are very bad just now for native traders on account of the scarcity of dollars, caused by the sending of all available hard cash up country for the new leaf. From 21 to 30 per cent. a month is said to be the interest offered by pole and paper merchants.

We hear the Sailors' Club benefited greatly by the visit to this port of H.M.S. *Constance* and *Wanderer*. It is rumoured that the Club is to be removed to Pagoda Anchorage; this is a wise step, for now that gunboats are unable to come up to Fochow the Club has been practically useless. Many think a Club house for sailors is not necessary. If those who think so would visit our Sailors' Club when a gunboat is in, we venture to think they would alter their opinion.

A fairly large quantity of Paklum tea in bags have arrived during this week and trains of carriers from this district were seen during the heavy rain of the last four days going through the streets uncovered, and therefore those tea must be thoroughly soaked with rain water before they reach the packing house. The prices, we are informed, at this district, is from 2 to 3 taels cheaper than last year. The Pekos crop has proved, it is said, a decided failure, and the prices for these teas in the country are as high as two three hundred dollars a picul. From other districts no definite news has yet reached us, but it is believed that all prices will be cheaper than last year.—*Echo*.

THE REPUBLIC OF THE LEPER.

The time is evidently close at hand when Australia must choose between Independence and Infection—between the Australian Republic and the Chinese leper. The spirit of Hong Fat is aroused, and recognising the fact that Australia is not a nation but a mere political anomaly—a dependency which plays at freedom, but which is governed by England to suit England's convenience, he carries his complaint to the throne, and demands, in delicately rounded periods, but still with unmistakable firmness, that England shall clear the way for the Chinese in the Pacific. For many centuries, as Hong Fat points out in his grotesque characters, China held herself apart from the world and took no stock in the outer barbarians, but ultimately England came along with a bayonet, and a keg of opium, and a Bible, and other symbols of her holiness and greatness; and, under such a commercial treaty by which England was permitted to trade and reside in the Chinese Empire while Hong Fat, who, till then, had asked for nothing better than to be left in peace with his dragon and his Joss, received a similar privilege throughout the territories ruled by Victoria. But England itself is far away, and the Chinaman has no desire to go there, while Australia, which the leper seeks to exploit, has put a poll-tax upon the flowery men of spots, and even threatens to expel him, manager, contrary to the custom of nations and the obligations of international law. Therefore Hong Fat gives notice that this state of things must cease. England hold him the right to raid Australia and New Zealand in exchange for the privilege of flooding all China with opium, strong drink, and degradation. England gave him the privilege of carrying leprosy and small-pox and kiten-soup throughout these colonies that she might have free-trade in cutlery and shoddy at Shanghai and Canton. England held him up to turn Australia into a yellow hell upon earth at Australian own expense, and gave him due title to starve the white workmen, and degrade his existence, and beguile his daughters into dens of infamy, and to corrupt his race until the New World is filled with a mongrel nation, half white and half yellow, a grotesque mixture of the rival images of Joss and God, and Hong rises to point out that England must keep her word. Australia, he holds, has the right to protest since China has paid to England the price of her villain degradation, and while Australia allows herself to be ruled by England and to be bound by foreign treaties which England concluded solely in her own interests and on her own responsibility, Hong Fat has logic on his side. Possibly, however, the suave Mongolian is not yet ready to contest the point. If he is not, he will wait and nurse his wrath until his opportunity comes; if he is, then the expulsion of the Chinese from Australia will be the signal for retaliation; the cry will go out through the Celestial Empire that the Englishman must go, and the shoddy traders who rule Britain will rise to demand that Australia shall be coerced into respecting the treaties of the grand old motherland whose profits are in danger. The crisis may be postponed, but it is hardly possible that it can be averted. The tearing up of the parchment obligation which promises to the Chinese free access to every part of the British Empire would bid the nation of shopkeepers on their knees to beg for peace. When Britain is kicked in the bank account the question of Chinese invasion will come up for immediate settlement, and then Australia will have to choose between England and her leprosy Free-trade ally on the one hand and independence on the other.

Perhaps, on the whole, it might be as well if she chose in advance. England is pledged to Hong Fat, and she has no choice. The two have become interwoven by elaborate treaties established in the interests of the Empire. At last, it becomes difficult to tell where England ends and Hong Fat begins. And Australia could very well dispense with them both.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Under the above heading the *Danaster Reporter* of July 6th, 1887, publishes the following in its editorial columns—

Our readers may recall the circumstance of a young clerk, named Arthur Richold, falling insensible on the Wheatley Lane in this town some time ago, and being picked up, as he continued perfectly helpless, and taken in a cab by two gentlemen to the office of F. W. Fisher, Esq., the solicitor who employed him. On restoring him to consciousness it was ascertained that he was afflicted with what seemed to be an incurable disease. When he was able to speak he said he had been to his dinner and was on his way back to his work, when suddenly his head was in a whirl and he fell in the street like a man who is knocked down. On coming to his senses in the solicitor's office he thought what this might mean, and feared he was going to have a fit of illness, which we all know is a very dreadful thing for a poor man with a family to care for.

With this in his mind he at once sought the best medical advice, telling the doctors how he had been attacked. The questioned him, and found that his present malady was exhaustion of the nervous system resulting from general debility, indigestion, and dyspepsia of a chronic nature. This in turn had been caused by confinement to his desk and grief at the loss of dear friends by death. The coming on of this strange disease, as described by Mr. Richold, must be of interest both to sick and well. He had noticed for several years previously, in fact, that his eyes and face began to have a yellow look; there was sickness and unpleasant slime on the gums and teeth in the morning; the tongue coated, and the bowels were so bound and constipated that it induced that most painful and troublesome ailment—the piles. He says there was some pain in the sides and back and a sense of fullness on the right side, although the liver was enlarging, which proved to be a terrible fact. The secretions from the kidneys would be scanty and high-coloured, with a kind of gritty or sandy deposit after standing.

These things had troubled Mr. Richold a long time, and after he fell in the street he clearly perceived that the fit of debility was nothing more than a sign of the steady and gradual advance of the complaint, which began in indigestion and dyspepsia. His story of how he went from one physician to another in search of a cure that his wife and little ones might not come to want is very pathetic and touching. Finally he became too ill to keep his situation and had to give it up. This was a sad calamity. He was appalled to think how he should be able to live. But God raised up friends who helped to keep the wolf from the door. He then went to the seaside at Weymouth-on-the-Naze, but neither the change, nor the physicians who treated him there, did any good. All being without avail he visited London, with a sort of vague hope that some advantage might happen to him in the metropolis. This was in October, 1885.

How wonderful indeed are the ways of Providence, which dashes down our highest hopes and then helps us when we least expect it. While in London he stated his condition to a friend, who strongly advised him to try a medicine which he called *Mother's Syrup*. *Crutcher's Syrup*, saying it was genuine and honest, and often cured when everything else had failed. He bought a bottle of a chemist in Piccadilly, and began using it according to the directions. He did this without faith, or hope, and the public may, therefore, judge of his surprise and pleasure when after taking a few doses he felt great relief. He could eat better; his food distressed him less; the symptoms we have named abated; the dark spots which had flamed before his eyes like smuts of soot, gradually disappeared, and his strength increased. Before this time his knees would knock together whenever he tried to walk. So encouraged was he now that he kept on using *Mother's Syrup* until it ended in completely curing him.

In speaking of his wonderful recovery Mr. Richold says it made him think of poor Robinson Crusoe, and his deliverance from captivity on his island in the sea; and added, "But for Mother's Syrup's Curative Syrup the grass would now be growing over my grave."

Every one can rest assured of the strict truth of all the statements in this most remarkable case; as Mr. Richold (now residing in Swiss Cottage, Watlington-on-the-Naze) belongs to one of the oldest and most respected families in the beautiful village of Long Melford, Suffolk, and his personal character is attested by so high an authority as the Rev. C. I. Martyn, rector of that parish, besides other excellent names. We have deemed the case of such importance to the public as to justify us in giving this short account of it in our columns.—*Advt.*

Today's Advertisements.

THE FUNION AND SUNGHEI DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th May, 1888, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Account to 30th September, 1887.

A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. STEAMSHIP "MONMOUTHSHIRE," FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1888.

Today's Advertisements. THREE DAYS AUCTION. NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM

MESSRS. KUHN & CO.,

ON ACCOUNT OF CLOSING BUSINESS, TO SELL

at their Premises, 24, BANK BUILDINGS,

opposite

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

ON MONDAY,

the 21st May, 1888,

ON TUESDAY,

the 22nd May, 1888,

ON WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd May, 1888,

Sale to commence each Day at 2 P.M. sharp.

THEIR WHOLE STOCK,

comprising:— A Most Valuable Collection of ANCIENT and MODERN JAPANESE CURIOS and WORKS of ART, including many very rare Specimens of OLD JAPANESE PORCELAIN, LACQUER, BRONZE, ARMOUR and ARMS, GENUINE SATSUMA, SATIN and SILK TABLEAUX, SCREENS, EMBROIDERED LADIES and GENTS' GOWNS and JACKETS, QUILTS, BROCADES, CABINETS, and a great variety of ELEGANT and USEFUL ARTICLES. The Pair of Magnificent (all cut Bronze) CANDELABRA for 42 lights, and the TWO EXTRAORDINARY WOOD CARVED FIGURES (The wild-man of the woods and the Frog god), will also be offered at the Sale.

On view on FRIDAY the 18th and SATURDAY the 19th instant.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the sale.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1888.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "GAELIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, at THREE P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to destination in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fare granted as follows:— To San Francisco.....\$200.00 To San Francisco and return.....350.00 (available for 6 months.) To Liverpool.....350.00 To London.....350.00 To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1888.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES of GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

APITAL TAKEN.....\$33,333.33

RESERVE FUND.....\$245,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

127 SUNG, Esq. LOU TSO SHUN, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1887.

Auctions. VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Hongkong made in a cause TAF KWAN SHI v. YU MI HO, No. 42 of 1887, with the approbation of the ACTING CLERK JUSTICE by Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG, the person appointed by the said Court upon the respective Premises on the days hereinafter mentioned, viz:—

TO-MORROW,

the 11th day of May, 1888, at 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

IN SIX LOTS THE VALUABLE PROPERTY situated on INLAND LOT No. 2050 in the best part of Hollywood Road and comprising Nos. 209 and 211, Hollywood Road and Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Kwai Fook, also the three storied house No. 132, Hollywood Road situated on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 384 and the three houses Nos. 14, 16, and 18, Possession Street situated on Inland Lot No. 2120 and the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 2120.

ON SATURDAY,

the 12th day of May, 1888, at 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

IN ONE LOT A PIECE OF VACANT GROUND registered as INLAND LOT No. 472 and situated at Bowington between Matheson and Percival Streets and suitable for the erection of Kerosine Godowns.

The sale plans can be seen at the Office of Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors, and at Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG, the Auctioneer. Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors, Hongkong, of Messrs. CALDWELL & WILKINSON, Solicitors, Hongkong, of Mr. EWENS, Solicitor, Hongkong, of Mr. WEBBER, Solicitor, Hongkong, and of Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer. Dated this 3rd day of May, 1888.

ALFRED G. WISE, 403 Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court.

PUBLIC AUCTION, OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 12th May, 1888, at 2.30 P.M., sharp, at his Sale-Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES and CURIOS, obtained from Mandarin Houses at the City of Peking and the Northern Provinces, and comprising—Five Coloured, Blue and White, Sage de Boar, Turquoise, Black and Imperial Yellow VASES and JARS of the Ming Dynasty, and the Reigns of Kanghi, Yungchen, and Kienlung; H. WORTHON JARS, very fine Imperial BASING and PLATES, OLD BRONZES, OLD PEKIN ENAMELS, OLD SOOCHOW LACQUER, OLD CARVINGS on IVORY, JADE, AGATE and CRYSTAL FINE PEKIN SNUFF BOTTLES, &c.

Very Fine 5 Colour and Blue and White KANGHI SCREENS, OLD PEKIN EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale, and the above will be on view on FRIDAY next.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1888.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY TO BE SOLD AT KOWLOON.

M. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 14th May instant, at 4.30 O'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises.

ALL THOSE PIECES of GROUND situated at Kowloon Point to be registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOTS Nos. 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, and 535.

The Lots average over 200 feet in depth and have a frontage of 50 feet to Kimbley Road which is to be widened by Government to 50 feet, they are all on high ground near the observatory well situated as building sites, especially for Villa residences, commanding pleasant and extensive views.

The Property will be sold in 8 Lots. The Vendor reserves to himself the right to all buildings and building materials on the Lots.

For Plans, Particulars and Conditions of sale, apply to

HENRY J. HOLMES, Solicitor for the Vendor, or to

THE AUCTIONEER.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1888.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the Mortgagees Mr. H. N. MODY will Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 17th May, 1888, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises.

ALL THAT

Announcements.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER SUPPLY

MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE,

CORDIALS,

JUJUBES, and

TABLETS.

MAWSON & SWAN'S

NEW PATENT WATER FILTERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong 8th May, 1888.

DEATHS.

At Foochow, on the 30th April, HONORATO B. YOI.

At Foochow, on the 4th May, JOAO, beloved son of Daniel da Rosa.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1888.

"We are requested to state that unless the French mail is on shore by 7.30 to-morrow morning, it cannot be delivered much before three o'clock. Unless the mail arrives very early, only the letter portion will be delivered before the departure of the outward packet for Europe."

The foregoing is a notice that appeared in the *China Mail* of yesterday and the *Daily Press* of this morning, doubtless on the authority of Mr. ALFRED LISTER, our local postmaster. Mr. LISTER, for personal reasons of his own, did not send the notice to the *Hongkong Telegraph*, although he must know quite well that the circulation of this journal is not only the largest of any English newspaper in the Far East but is probably in excess of the *Daily Press* and *China Mail* combined. Our local Postmaster, does not love the *Hongkong Telegraph*; he has no veneration for our venerable Editor. The great autocrat of the Post Office is only human, and however carefully he may adapt to conflicting circumstances that convenient cloak of piety which has served him so well for all these weary years, he cannot quite forgive our plain-spoken references to his past official career. What we said about the low blackguard who marked two Mexican dollars, and gave these coins to a cowardly informer for the purpose of obtaining a conviction against some wretched woman for keeping an unlicensed house of ill fame, has evidently rankled in the mind of the immaculate Mr. LISTER, and has so upset his mental balance that he would now appear to consider himself an absolute monarch in Hongkong rather than the inordinately paid menial of the public. It was the Postmaster's duty to have advised this newspaper of any information regarding the distribution of the French mail that was of interest to the general public, and if the Government will not take summary steps to put this narrow-brained official into his proper place, we would fain hope that the unofficial members of the Legislative Council will see their way to directly raise the question at the earliest opportunity.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The French mail cannot be delivered until about 2 p.m. when it is hoped the letter portion may be ready. No registered correspondence can be delivered till later on.

General Post Office,

Hongkong, 10th May, 1888.

What do you think of that, dear reader? The French mail was signalled this morning a few minutes past six o'clock, and she was safely moored in harbour a very short time afterwards. There were—hundreds of important letters on board, many of which required answering by the homeward bound mail which left at noon and by the *Oceanic* which left for San Francisco at 3 p.m. But these letters could not be sorted and delivered until after 2 p.m. The Post Office collapsed; the man of many appointments came to hopeless grief, and once more exposed the hollowness of that system of expensive jobbery which permits grasping and generally incompetent officials to draw salaries for various different appointments over which they can only exercise a superficial and merely nominal supervision. Only fancy in an essentially commercial city like Hongkong, a European mail arriving here at seven o'clock in the morning, and the inefficiency of the postal department keeping back the delivery of correspondence until 2 o'clock in the afternoon! Anything more scandalous, more discreditable to the Government could scarcely be imagined. And will the merchants of Hongkong sit in quiet submission under the arbitrary rule of this official fossil, whose wit would appear to have gone wool-gathering, and who holds so many well-paid sinecures that he has no time to devote to the efficient carrying out of the important duties for which he

receives such a princely remuneration? Who is to blame for this disgraceful muddle, this childish display of official incompetency to grapple with a difficulty—our Postal system—or Mr. ALFRED LISTER? We pause for a reply, and meanwhile would suggest that, as serious complaints require drastic remedies, the only panacea that suggests itself to our imagination, is to promptly get rid both of LISTER and his postal system.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. turret-ship *Wivern*, returned to port this afternoon from a cruise.

The armoured cruiser *Imperator*, Capt. W. A. May, left Spithead for Hongkong, via the Cape, on March 31st.

MONSIEUR Colin de Planey, Consul General for France in Shanghai, arrived to-day by the M. M. steamer *Sindh*, en route for that port.

PIRACY is said to be rife in the Halong Bay. The French gunboat *Pluvier* captured, a few days ago, three piratical sampans, near No. 1 Rock, after killing five, wounding several more, and taking ten prisoners.

A MARINE Court of inquiry will be held at the Harbour Office to-morrow at 10.30 a.m. to investigate into the circumstances connected with the abandonment of the British ship *Rock Terrace* at Guam, on the 2nd March last.

FOURTEEN coolies were charged before Mr. Wodehouse, at the Police Court, to-day, with gambling at No. 203, Third Street. Inspector Swanson raided the place yesterday afternoon. The keeper was fined \$25, eleven others \$2 each, and one \$1.

The Hamburg correspondent of the *L. & C. Express* reports that the steamship *Olympia*, of the King Line, has been sold to Mr. A. Kirschen, of Hamburg, and will be employed in that gentleman's Pacific line of steamers. The *Olympia* was built in 1872, is 782 tons net register, and has engines of 450 indicated horsepower.

WIDEWATER'S Royal Australian Circus, at present performing in Saigon, is expected shortly in this colony. The "show" is a fairly good one all round, and with the addition of several lady artistes, who are shortly expected to rejoin the circus, it should prove sufficiently attractive to draw large audiences in this colony. Full particulars will be announced shortly.

PLATINUM has never as yet exhibited its presence in the sun's atmosphere, but recent investigations upon the solar spectrum would seem to establish the fact that it exists in the sun as well as upon the earth, lines corresponding to the element having been observed in the spectrum. The same investigation confirmed the belief in the presence of such metals as bismuth, cadmium, and silver, which have heretofore been considered doubtful.

At the Police Court this morning P.C. Moffat (107) was brought before Mr. Wodehouse on a charge of being absent from duty on the 27th April. Sergeant Duncan stated that at 9.30 p.m. on that date he saw the defendant in the officers' mess room at the Sailors' Home, playing cards. He should have been on patrol at the time. Inspector Swanson gave Moffat a good character, but stated that the case was more serious owing to the unsettled condition of things at the time, the strike being at its height, and a riot being anticipated. Mr. Wodehouse, in view of these facts, inflicted a fine of \$35. Defendant asked if he could appeal, and was told that he could.

At a *stun* in Dublin, a thought-reader boasted that he could find a marked pin hid by one of the audience. Several of them came forward among whom was a confederate. The pin was hid by a Trinity student in an adjoining room, in the presence of the committee, among whom was the confederate. The student, suspecting this man from his looks, silly took away the pin from his hiding-place. On the return to the platform, the thought-reader gazed into the hide's face, and putting his hand to his brow, was blindfolded, and led the student to the hiding place, but of course could find no pin. He returned, acknowledging his defeat, and looking daggers at the confederate. "Now, gentlemen," said the student, "I'll undertake to say that if this 'diviner of the human mind' will do as I tell him, half the audience, without a single hint from me, will know where the pin is," and turning to the thought-reader, he said "Sit down." He did so. There was a yell, and jumping up, the thought-reader hastily pulled the marked pin from his coat-tails.

THE *Macao Independent* undertakes the task of screening the Governor of Timor in the recent case of arbitrary imprisonment to which Dr. Rocha has fallen a victim. The Governor of a Portuguese Colony apparently possesses authority enough to imprison any citizen without any judicial proceedings. Dr. Rocha was a popular gentleman in Macao, and is probably far more competent to exercise his profession than the Macao and the Timor Governors are to acquire themselves of theirs. It is a well-known fact that Portuguese Colonial Governors are an abnormal race of the human species, a class of people who jump on a pitch-fork into their positions without in the least being entitled to them by a preparatory career of civil service. Dr. Rocha, as a medical man, has attained his position by assiduous studies and by long practice; he was holding the post of Sanitary Inspector in Dilly when he was summarily ordered to prison by the Governor of that paradise of despotism. It is alleged that a refusal to grant a certificate of sickness to a Government functionary who wished to return home was the main source of the Doctor's troubles. The *Macao Independent* has thought fit to thunder against him, under the impression that Colonial Governors are infallible and that it is better to side with the strong than with the upright.

THE gunboat *Tajo*, Commander Caminha, arrived in Macao on the 9th inst. from Timor and Singapore.

H.M.S. *Porpoise*, en route to the China Station with two torpedo vessels in tow, arrived at Gibraltar from Vigo on the 3rd April.

SENHOR E. LASSI, Inspector of Customs in Portuguese Timor, died a victim of a railway accident in Batavia a few days ago. A telegraphic message was received in Macao to the effect that deceased, who incautiously stood on the rails while the locomotive was in motion, was suddenly crushed by the wheels and suffered instantaneous death.

The following details of the trade of Haiphong during the first quarter of this year are culled from the *Courrier*: Imports from France and French Colonies, \$606,445.65; from foreign ports, \$1,031,684.43; total, \$1,638,130.08, being an increase of \$12,781.05 on the previous year. Exports from Haiphong, \$51,221.11; by transshipment at Hanoi and Nam-dinh, \$136,736.39; total, \$188,157.50, showing an increase of \$12,781.05 on the previous year. The highest value imported was in Cotton yarn, \$196,400.35, and the highest amount exported was in rice and paddy, totalling \$502,414.94.

THIS morning, Police Sergeant Mann visited the Hongkong Hotel, and arrested the hotel-clerk, a smart young man who is known by the name of Russell, on a charge of embezzlement when in India. The amount—or indeed, any details are unknown. The warrant did not refer to Russell, but to one C. E. Marner, "late of Calcutta." Russell, or Marner, whichever is right, is an Anglo-Indian, and came here about fifteen months ago, stating that he was from Penang. He was a clever hotel clerk, and as civil and obliging as that august fraternity can be. Russell never referred to any previous connection with Calcutta. His arrest caused considerable wonder amongst his numerous acquaintances, but none of them were visible when he was subsequently brought up in Court before Mr. Wodehouse, Captain Deane occupying a seat on the Bench. Sergeant Mann asked for a remand for a week, in order that the necessary witnesses and evidence could be got. Defendant asked to be allowed bail, and seemed considerably surprised when this was refused. The case was adjourned till the 17th inst.

FOR some years past the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company have had a contract with the Italian Government for a weekly service between Venice and Brindisi, and for this they received a subsidy of £30,000 per annum. This contract had already been twice renewed, and was again about to be renewed, says *Industria*, when the Peninsular and Oriental Company made representations to the Government that, owing to the competition of the North German Lloyd, they did not care to continue the service to Venice unless the subsidy were raised to £50,000 per annum for a weekly, or £34,000 for a fortnightly, service. The Italian General Navigation Company took advantage of this hitch in the negotiations by offering to run a weekly service between Venice and Brindisi for £40,000 and a fortnightly service for £20,000 per annum. A Commission of nine members was appointed by the Government to investigate the respective offers of the rival companies, and seven have decided in favour of the Italian Company, while two recommended the contract to be given to the Peninsular and Oriental Company. It is, therefore, probable that the Government will accept the offer of the Italian General Navigation Company.

THE Macao press and their half-brother, the *Hongkong Express*, are loud in their solicitations for subscriptions in aid of the victims of the Baquet Theatre, Oporto, which was totally destroyed by fire in March last. The humanitarian principle involved in the movement is certainly commendable, though we cannot see its practical adaptability to the straggling, down-trodden, Government-hidden and otherwise despoiled and destitute Portuguese colony of Macao. That colony has, from time immemorial, been used by ungrateful Portugal precisely like the proverbial orange alluded to by Frederick the Great, which, when sucked dry, is generally thrown aside to rot in the sun. The Portuguese Government has drained its colonial colony of all its resources; its surplus funds have, for consecutive years, been remitted to Lisbon, and now that the colony is left struggling in the throes of poverty, Lisbon not only refuses aid and support, but curtails the salaries of the already under-paid colonial functionaries, and leaves the settlement to shift for itself in its day of penury. It is precisely at this juncture that the Acting Governor of Macao, Senhor Costa Duarte, has thought fit to add another laurel to his well-known abilities, both as Colonial Secretary and as Acting Governor, by publicly soliciting subscriptions from the inhabitants of Macao and the Portuguese communities of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, in aid of the victims of the burning of the Oporto theatre. What has poverty-stricken Macao to do with Oporto (distresses)? Were the whole city of Oporto burnt down to the ground, what claim would the Portuguese have on their much abused descendants of the Far East? The colony of Macao, as a victim of Portuguese neglect, ignorance, and administrative perversity, ought to be the first to be relieved by the mother-country instead of being called upon to relieve her. We are fully convinced that although the victims of the Oporto disaster deserve intense sympathy and condolence, not a cent of Macao money should be remitted to Portugal until Portugal sees fit to duly satisfy the urgent requirements of that destitute dependency. As we also happen to know that what is generally known as the bottom of all these humanitarian movements is a desire for notoriety and a hunger for promotion and decorations, we would advise both the Macao and the Hongkong Portuguese to husband their money for themselves and their families, and to let Oporto bury its dead.

THE S. & O. S.S. *Oceanic* which left yesterday for San Francisco took 1,062 Chinese emigrants to that port.

RECENTLY a swan was cooked strictly according to the metrical recipe in Yvettell's "History of British Birds," and the dish is described as tasting something between a goose and a hare. The recipe is:—

Take three pounds of heart, half fine in a mortar. Put into the mortar, half a pound of butter, half a pound of pepper, salt, mace, some nutmeg, and onion. Will be light the fire, in a moderate manner. Then mix up with a small piece of butter. That the gravy and a few things may not escape. A meat paste, rather stiff, should be laid in the breast, and some white pepper should cover the rest. Pull the paste of the breast, the breast may get brown. You'll be right if you add half a pint of port wine. Four this through the swan, and, quite through the belly, and serve the whole up with some hot currant jelly. N. B.—The swan must not be skinned.

THE Deutsche Dampfschiff Rhederei (Kings Line) reports on the first full year during which it has had to compete with the subsidised steamers of the North German Lloyd in the traffic to the Far East. The consequence of that competition is a deficiency in passage-money of marks 75,000, resulting from the transporting of the German sailors to Asiatic stations by the Lloyd steamers, which previously the Kings Line carried. The *Atlanta* and *Ballina* have been sold at a loss, but all other items of the balance sheet, especially those of the goods traffic, show a better result in comparison with the year 1886. The total profit of the company in 1887 amounted to m. 250,800 against m. 348,823 in 1886. The goods traffic during the past year amounted to 50,491 tons, against 42,896 tons in 1886 for the outgoing steamers, and to 34,016 tons, against 37,789 tons for the homeward-bound vessels. The company had to pay in 1887 454,536 francs to the Suez Canal Company, against 422,923 francs in 1886. The net profits amount to m. 147,493, against m. 250,376 in 1886. An amount of m. 146,286 will be applied to writing down the fleet, so that no dividend is to be distributed. The company now possess eleven steamers, among which are three fast going ones, and another new steamer, the *Agilia*, has already been ordered to be built.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the *New York World* gives the history of a dog which, he says, though not found on the list of champions, had a pedigree and sagacity surpassed by none. Tower was a Chinese dog of the celebrated "Chow" breed. Whatever may have been Tower's ancestry, we know that his mother was a black, bushy animal, like a Siberian wolf, and that the young gentleman made his appearance, when quite a small puppy, on the United States steamer *Monocacy*, attached to the Asiatic squadron. He grew up into a medium-sized, bushy, black dog, with no pretensions to "points" or comeliness, but with an amount of intelligence almost human. He was the *Monocacy's* dog, and belonged to no, one individual any more than the *Monocacy's* changing side-wheels or her rotten old foremast. He came and went at will. Whenever the bugle called away a boat Tower quickly trotted to the gangway, and was the first officer to step into the stern-sheets. As a rule he seemed to prefer to ride with "quality," and the captain's gig rarely left without his dogship. On the beach Tower roamed at will, and when weary of his wanderings he would mend his way back to the wharf, and wait for a ship's boat, or step into one of the numerous sampans which swarm over the Chinese waters. In Canton, where the *Monocacy* lay close inshore, Tower would come down to the "bund" (sea wall) and note the tide, and then going up stream swim down so, as to strike the gangway, where a vigilant quartermaster was always ready to help him on board. During one of his strolls ashore the *Monocacy* sailed away and left him, and poor Tower was disconsolate; but with wonderful intelligence he went to the house where the wife of one of the officers was living, and refused to leave her side night or day. In a few days she sent him back to the ship by mail steamer, and a cutter with a volunteer crew, was sent to bring Tower back to state. When the dog recognised his own ship his barkings and capers of delight were more touching than the expressions of an exile returning, after many years, to his native land. From such a free and roving life, with the sailors for his constant companions, Tower soon got into disreputable habits, and as the sailors gave him some of their grog, the develop of a taste for beer, whisky, and other alcoholic beverages, which often led to nights of inebriety, and in the morning poor Tower would come back to the ship, the most miserable of dogs. With him there was no affectation of gay good humour after his night's spree; his every look seemed to say, "I have a fearful head on me!" For several days remorse took possession of his innermost soul, and he refused to take any liquor, however generously poured out. On one occasion two persons held his jaws and feet while another poured a dose of castor oil down his throat, and when he was released the old dog quietly licked up the residue in the bottom of the bowl to the amusement of all the bystanders. The old dog lived for seven years on the *Monocacy*, becoming thoroughly acquainted with all the ports she touched at, from Vladivostok down to Singapore, running from many a larger dog, and a smaller one, too, in his travels, for Tower believed implicitly in the efficacy of flight. But the heyday of his happiness and glory was never reached until the crew got up a volunteer band. Then when the trombone squeaked and bass drum boomed, Tower grew fairly wild with delight. At dress parades—on shore he would march just ahead of the band and gaze admiringly over his shoulder at the grace with which the leader twirled his baton, and give an approving bark whenever the notes fell sweetest on his canine ear. Then when the landing party was at a halt Tower appointed himself inspecting officer, and he would trot up and down the lines jumping over the swords or bayonets, and stretched feet, to the infinite delight of the little Chinese, or Japanese children that always swarmed around during our drills on land. In changing commanders and crews Tower still remained on board the old ship, always ready with his canine bark and wagging tail to welcome the coming or to speed the parting guest.

Messieurs Ternisien, Lurans, and Laverdet are the candidates to represent Saigon, Cholon, and Gindinh in the French Chamber of Deputies. The *Courrier de Saigon* reports at some length the electoral campaign which was opened at Saigon on the 28th ult. The special candidate of that paper is M. Carabelli, a lawyer and Mayor of Saigon.

AMATEUR ACTOR (rehearsing Hamlet in his room)—"Approach thou like the Hyrcan tiger, the rugged Russian bear—" Landlady (entering)—"Mr. Thespian, I want to know once for all when you intend to pay the six months' board you owe me?" "Well, er, call—call Saturday." (Continuing the rehearsal)—"Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves shall never tremble."

It has been stated that soft soap with half its weight in pearl ash, one ounce of mixture in about one gallon of boiling water, is found of great practical value in engineers' shops, in the drippings used for turning long articles bright in wrought iron and steel. The effect of this mode of treatment is that the work, though constantly moist, does not rust, and bright spots are immersed in it for days, till wanted, retaining their polish.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN A COOLIE-DEPOT.

The adjourned hearing of this case was resumed this morning, before Mr. Sercombe-Smith, in the Police Court.

Dr. Ayres repeated the evidence given at the inquest as to the condition of the body at the post-mortem examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denny—The bruises on the left hand and wrist might have been caused in warding off blows, or in struggling. I looked particularly for signs of his having been bound, but could discover none. In a man of his constitution syncope would quickly be caused. Syncope might have been caused by fever, or anything having a weakening effect.

He said that on the 2nd inst., when in the street, Toh Fat, another witness, afterwards met a constable, with whom Toh Fat conversed. Witness asked the constable if he had heard of the murder in Third Street. He said he had not, and witness told him about it.

By Mr. Denny:—He lived in First Street, and had done so for over a year. He had been employed in boarding-houses, but did nothing now. After meeting Toh Fat they had rice together that night, at the expense of witness. Toh Fat had told him about the murder, but not the details. He did not report the matter then to the police, because it did not concern him. For the same reason he did not tell Toh Fat to do so.

Lim Sing, P.C. 236, stated that on the 2nd inst., at noon, he was in Queen's Road West, when he saw Toh Fat, who asked him if he had heard of a murder in Third Street. He had not, but after some conversation he reported the matter to his Inspector.

Evidence as to the registration of the death having been given, the case was adjourned.

Inspector Swanson said:—On the 3rd inst., on the information of P.C. 236, I visited the office of the Registrar of Births and Deaths, and there found that a man named Sit Ah Fui had been registered as having died from fever. Acting on that and other information I obtained a warrant against Sit Ah Fui, alias Sit Ah Tung. I visited the house 53 Third Street, and on the second floor, asked for Ah Kang. He came, and I arrested him and Sit Ah Tung, and took them to the station, where they were charged with murdering the deceased. I afterwards went with the undertaker's coolies to Yung Dai and exhumed a body. We afterwards took it to the Mortuary, where it was identified as being that of the man who was killed. Next morning it was again buried. In the afternoon I went to Mount Da again with deceased's brother, The coffin was again opened, when the brother recognized the body, and afterwards, the clothing. When examined and charged the prisoners made no reply.

By Mr. Denny: I understood at the time that the deceased had been suspended from the ceiling—the words I heard were "sied up." He was so tied up for two or three hours. P.C. 236 told me. I understood that the actual cause of death was a blow over the heart with a pipe. P.C. 236 told me that also. I found two pipes in the room where I arrested the men.

That concluded the case for the prosecution. Mr. Denny asked whether the Bench considered it imperative to send the case for trial. A weaker case to go before a jury could hardly be imagined. The only evidence that the prisoners had caused the man's death was the statement of Toh Fat. He had told his story in what must be admitted to be a very plausible way, but it was totally contradicted by the medical evidence. Dr. Ayres positively stated that the deceased could not have been beaten with pipes like those produced without being marked, which he was not, and the injuries to the hands could not themselves cause death. With his weak heart disease could be caused, as had been stated by the doctor, or vomiting or other cause.

The Bench asked if Mr. Denny intended to make his defence then.

Mr. Denny replied that it was no use if the Bench thought there was a *prima facie* case.

The Bench: Yes, I do think there is a *prima facie* case.

Mr. Denny said that in that case he would ask that the ball might be fixed at a very small sum. One of the prisoners was a coolie broker, and apparently they had been connected simply to squeeze him. Both prisoners had acted openly in the matter—they registered the death and gave their full names, and the burial took place in full day, so that there was nothing to show that they were criminals. It could not be more than manslaughter in any case.

The Bench: I am not so certain of that. I shall have to commit these men, and shall not allow bail.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

Some remarks were made a few days ago by one of the members in the Legislative Council in the way of casting a certain amount of discredit on the working of the Fire Brigade, engines, and especially doubting their ability to throw a stream of water over the roof of the City Hall. Perhaps it was in consequence of these remarks that the other members of the Government Fire Brigade, in force, under the superintendence of Messrs. R. S. Brewer and A. Wagner, assembled on the customary parade ground at the back of the City Hall, and put their engines and hoses to the test of efficiency. No. 1, a 4-horse steam engine, by Shand and Mason, together with the floating steam launch engine were put through their paces, and apparently gave every satisfaction. With unusually large hoses, 1½ inch in diameter, and with a 100 ft. hose, they threw a stream of water over the roof of the City Hall. The first attempt was not very successful, as the water was not high enough to reach the roof, but a second attempt, with a longer hose, was successful, and the water reached the roof.

led from the harbour front up into Queen's Road a decidedly effective body of water was thrown in an unbroken spout, clean over the parapet and roof. Taking the two together the test this morning made it clear that the men and parts of the roof, if not all, could be reached, and that the service could be sustained. There are, however, in course of construction, higher buildings than the City Hall, and of a nature which from the experiences of the home Fire Brigades are the most difficult to deal with. "A building," says Capt. Shaw, "with a large frontage of windows—a large shop, for instance, with show-rooms on each floor—is one of the most dangerous with which the Brigade has to deal with. The glass windows soon crack and fall out, the air rushes in, and the whole soon becomes one vast fire-bell. Perhaps the most dangerous of all these are those lofty establishments of flint which very properly go by the name of the billiard- or proprietors' club. There is not one spout in them free from or unlikely to catch fire, and every part of a private house is equally vulnerable while from their great height there are neither ladders long enough, nor water-jets powerful enough to reach the top stories." If such difficulties are found in London we may reasonably expect them to be the same in this colony where a water supply is often not good, and with a less intelligent native rank and file of the Brigade.

FOOCHOW SPRING RACE MEETING.

Stewards:—N. Popoff, Esq.; R. W. H. Wood, Esq.; J. W. Tilley, Esq.; D. Pereira, Esq.; G. Siemssen, Esq.; and Wm. Graham, Esq. Secretary:—J. W. Tilley, Esq. Starter:—J. W. Tilley, Esq. Judge:—Wm. Graham, Esq. Clerk of the course:—J. C. Oswald, Esq.

FIRST DAY.—MONDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1888.

After several postponements owing to unfavorable weather, the Spring Meeting of the Fookien Race Club was held on Monday and Tuesday, the 23rd and 24th April. Rain fell during the first day and in consequence the attendance was rather small, but on Tuesday matters brightened up considerably. The racing was fairly good, but the fields ruled small throughout. Details are appended:—

THE CONSULAR CUP, presented, value \$—, for all China Ponies, weights as per scale, entrance \$5. Half a Mile.

Mr. Phillips' ch. Dunkeld, 11st 7lb. Mr. Bathgate 1

Mr. Cameron's gr. Almansor, 10st 6lb. Mr. Oswald 2

Baron Magenta's gr. Warrior, 11st 1lb. Mr. Siemssen 3

Mr. Emanden's gr. Gone Away, 11st 1lb. Mr. Drummond 0

Dunkeld drew right away from Almansor in the straight and won easily. Time 35 seconds.

THE RUSSIAN CUP, presented, value \$—, for all China Ponies, subscription griffins at the Winter Meeting 1887 allowed 7lbs., weights as per scale, entrance \$5. One Mile.

Baron Magenta's gr. Mayflower, 11st 1lb. Mr. Bathgate 1

Mr. August's gr. Lohengrin, 11st 1lb. Mr. Siemssen 2

Mr. Cameron's gr. Wild Goat, 11st 1lb. Mr. Oswald 3

Mayflower had the race in hand all the way, and defeated the Amoy "crack" almost without an effort. Time 2 min. 18 sec.

THE FOOCHOW CLUB CUP, presented, value \$—, for all Chinese Ponies, weights as per scale, subscription griffins at the Winter Meeting 1887 allowed 7lbs., entrance \$5. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. von Tanner's gr. Baltic, 11st 1lb. Mr. von Tanner 1

Major Bagstock's gr. Herald, 10st 12lb. Mr. Oswald 2

The pair kept close together until nearing home, when Baltic shot ahead and won in a canter. Time 3 min. 33 sec.

THE MIN. STAKES, of \$10 each, with \$25 for second pony, for all Chinese ponies, weights as per scale, winner of the Consular Cup 7lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Cameron's gr. Almansor, 10st 6lb. Mr. Oswald 1

Mr. Emanden's gr. Gone Away, 11st 1lb. Mr. Drummond 2

Baron Magenta's br. Happy-go-lucky, 10st 12lb. Mr. Bathgate 0

Happy-go-lucky, bolted at the start, and took no part in the race. Almansor led all the way and won easily by three lengths. Time 1 min. 40 sec.

THE HONGKONG CUP, presented, value \$—, for all China Ponies, weights as per scale, winners at this meeting 7lbs. extra, entrance \$5. One Mile.

Baron Magenta's gr. Mayflower, 11st 8lb. (incl. 7lb. ex.) Mr. Bathgate 1

Mr. von Tanner's gr. Baltic, 11st 8lb. (incl. 7lb. ex.) Mr. von Tanner 2

Mr. Cameron's gr. Wild Goat, 11st 1lb. Mr. Oswald 3

After a very fine race Mayflower won by a length and a half. Wild Goat a bad third. Time 2 min. 17 sec.

THE NANTAI STAKES, of \$10 each, a forced entry for all ponies entered at this meeting, first pony to receive 70 per cent, second 20 per cent, third to per cent of stakes, weights as per scale. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Phillips' ch. Dunkeld, 11st 7lb. Mr. Bathgate 1

Mr. August's gr. Lohengrin, 11st 1lb. Mr. Siemssen 2

Mr. Emanden's gr. Gone Away, 11st 1lb. Mr. Drummond 3

Dunkeld and Lohengrin, kept together for a length and a half, when the latter was beaten, the big chestnut eventually winning easily by two lengths. Time 2 min. 19 seconds.

SECOND DAY.—TUESDAY, APRIL 24TH.

THE AMOY CUP, presented, value \$100, for all China Ponies, weights as per scale, subscription griffins at the Winter Meeting 1887 allowed 7lbs., winners 7lbs. extra, entrance \$5. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. August's gr. Lohengrin, 11st 1lb. Mr. Siemssen 1

Major Bagstock's gr. Herald, 10st 12lb. Mr. Oswald 2

Mr. Emanden's gr. Gone Away, 11st 1lb. Mr. Drummond 3

